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awards is expected to begin during the period of availability of the annual allotment.

- (f) Nonpoint source reserve. Each State shall reserve 1 percent of its annual allotment or \$100,000, whichever is greater, for development and implementation of a nonpoint source management program under section 319 of the Act. Sums reserved by the State under this paragraph that are in excess of \$100,000 and that are not used for these purposes, may be used by the State for any other purpose under title II of the Act.
- (g) Marine estuary reserve. The Administrator shall reserve, before allotment of funds to the States, 1 percent of the funds appropriated under section 207 in fiscal years 1987 and 1988, and 1½ percent of the funds appropriated under section 207 in fiscal years 1989 and 1990, to carry out section 205(1) of the Act.
- (h) Indian program reserve. The Administrator shall reserve, before allotment of funds to the States, one-half of 1 percent of the funds appropriated under section 207 in fiscal years 1987, 1988, 1989 and 1990, for grants for the development of waste treatment management plans and for the construction of sewage treatment works to serve Indian tribes.

[49 FR 6234, Feb. 17, 1984, as amended at 50 FR 45895, Nov. 4, 1985; 55 FR 27095, June 29, 1990]

#### § 35.2021 Reallotment of reserves.

- (a) Mandatory portions of reserves under §35.2020(b) through (g) shall be reallotted if not obligated during the allotment period (§35.2010(b) and (d)). Such reallotted sums are not subject to reserves. The State management assistance reserve under §35.2020(a) is not subject to reallotment.
- (b) States may request the Regional Administrator to release funds in optional reserves or optional portions of required reserves under §35.2020(b) through (e) for funding projects at any time before the reallotment date. If these optional reserves are not obligated or released and obligated for other purposes before the reallotment date, they shall be subject to reallotment under §35.2010(b).
- (c) Sums deobligated from the mandatory portion of reserves under paragraphs (b) through (e) of §35.2020 which

are reissued by the Comptroller to the Regional Administrator before the initial reallotment date for those funds shall be returned to the same reserve. (See § 35.2010(c)).

[49 FR 6234, Feb. 17, 1984, as amended at 50 FR 45895, Nov. 4, 1985; 55 FR 27095, June 29, 1990]

# § 35.2023 Water quality management planning.

- (a) From funds reserved under §35.2020(d) the Regional Administrator shall make grants to the States to carry out water quality management planning including but not limited to:
- (1) Identifying the most cost-effective and locally acceptable facility and non-point measures to meet and maintain water quality standards;
- (2) Developing an implementation plan to obtain State and local financial and regulatory commitments to implement measures developed under paragraph (a)(1) of this section;
- (3) Determining the nature, extent and causes of water quality problems in various areas of the State and interstate region, and reporting on these annually; and
- (4) Determining which publicly owned treatment works should be constructed, in which areas and in what sequence, taking into account the relative degree of effluent reduction attained, the relative contributions to water quality of other point or nonpoint sources, and the consideration of alternatives to such construction, and implementing section 303(e) of the Act.
- (b) In carrying out planning with grants made under paragraph (a) of this section, a State shall develop jointly with local, regional and interstate entities, a plan for carrying out the program and give funding priority to such entities and designated or undesignated public comprehensive planning organizations to carry out the purposes of this section.

#### § 35.2024 Combined sewer overflows.

(a) Grant assistance from State allotment. As provided in §35.2015(b)(2)(iv), after September 30, 1984, upon request from a State, the Administrator may award a grant under section 201(n)(1) of the Act from the State allotment for

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correction of combined sewer overflows provided that the project is on the project priority list, it addresses impaired uses in priority water quality areas which are due to the impacts of the combined sewer overflows and otherwise meets the requirements of this subpart. The State must demonstrate to the Administrator that the water quality goals of the Act will not be achieved without correcting the combined sewer overflows. The demonstration shall as a minimum prove that significant usage of the water for fishing and swimming will not be possible without the proposed project, and that the project will result in substantial restoration of an existing impaired use.

- (b) Separate fund for combined sewer overflows in marine waters. (1) After September 30, 1982, the Administrator may award grants under section 201(n)(2) of the Act for addressing impaired uses or public health risks in priority water quality areas in marine bays and estuaries due to the impacts of combined sewer overflows. The Administrator may award such grants provided that the water quality benefits of the proposed project have been demonstrated by the State. The demonstration shall as a minimum prove that significant usage of the water for shellfishing and swimming will not be possible without the proposed project for correction of combined sewer overflows, and the proposed project will result in substantial restoration of an existing impaired use.
- (2) The Administrator shall establish priorities for projects with demonstrated water quality benefits based upon the following criteria:
- (i) Extent of water use benefits that would result, including swimming and shellfishing;
- (ii) Relationship of water quality improvements to project costs; and
- (iii) National and regional significance.
- (3) If the project is a phase or segment of the proposed treatment works described in the facilities plan, the criteria in paragraph (b)(2) of this section must be applied to the treatment works described in the facilities plan and each segment proposed for funding.
- (4) All requirements of this subpart apply to grants awarded under section 201(n)(2) of the Act except §§ 35.2010,

35.2015, 35.2020, 35.2021, 35.2025(b), 35.2042, 35.2103, 35.2109, and 35.2202.

## § 35.2025 Allowance and advance of allowance.

- (a) Allowance. Step 2+3 and Step 3 grant agreements will include an allowance for facilities planning and design of the project and Step 7 agreements will include an allowance for facility planning in accordance with appendix B of this subpart.
- (b) Advance of allowance to potential grant applicants. (1) After application by the State (see §35.2040(d)), the Regional Administrator will award a grant to the State in the amount of the reserve under §35.2020(e) to advance allowances to potential grant applicants for facilities planning and project design.
- (2) The State may request that the right to receive payments under the grant be assigned to specified potential grant applicants.
- (3) The State may provide advances of allowance only to small communities, as defined by the State, which would otherwise be unable to complete an application for a grant under §35.2040 in the judgment of the State.
- (4) The advance shall not exceed the Federal share of the estimate of the allowance for such costs which a grantee would receive under paragraph (a) of this section.
- (5) In the event a Step 2+3, Step 3 or Step 7 grant is not awarded to a recipient of an advance, the State may seek repayment of the advance on such terms and conditions as it may determine. When the State recovers such advances they shall be added to its most recent grant for advances of allowance.

[49 FR 6234, Feb. 17, 1984, as amended at 55 FR 27095, June 29, 1990]

### §35.2030 Facilities planning.

(a) General. (1) Facilities planning consists of those necessary plans and studies which directly relate to treatment works needed to comply with enforceable requirements of the Act. Facilities planning will investigate the need for proposed facilities. Through a systematic evaluation of alternatives that are feasible in light of the unique demographic, topographic, hydrologic and institutional characteristics of the